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would sufficiently account for the legends which father them on Ares. In the last resort, then, it is their association with Artemis Astrateia and Apollo Amazonius which alone serves to determine their character. Unfortunately, here the evidence is scant; but Miss Bennett has made the most of it and eked it out with related data.

The chapter on the Amazons in Greek legend gives a good summary of the facts, which is more complete than any other with which I am acquainted; I have, however, noted several omissions. I will mention one, which I do not recall seeing noted in any treatment of the subject, because if the clue be followed it may possibly lead to interesting results. It occurs in a connection where scholars are not apt to be looking for mythology, in Hippocrates *Περὶ Ἀρθρων*, §3 4.232 h.): *μυθολογοῦσι δέ τινες, ὅτι αἱ Ἀμαζονίδες τὸ ἄρσεν γένος τὸ ἐωυτῶν αὐτίκα νήπιον ἐὼν ἐξαθρόνουν, αἱ μὲν κατὰ τὰ γούνατα αἱ δὲ κατὰ τὰ ἰσχιά, ὡς δὴθεν χῶλὰ γίνοντο, καὶ μὴ ἐπιβουλεύει τὸ ἄρσεν γένος τῷ θήλει· χειρῶναξιν ἄρα τουτέοισι χρέονται, ὅκῳσα ἡ σκυτεῖς ἔργα ἡ χαλκείης ἡ ἄλλο ὅ τι ἐδραῖον ἔργον. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἀληθεῖα ταῦτά ἐστιν, ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶδα κτλ.*

As to the conclusion at which the author arrives, it seems that we must accept it. The Amazons are to be regarded as the *θιασος* of a primitive matriarchal divinity of fertility and war, having orgiastic rites. Whether we can now distinguish between "Thracian-Phrygian" and "Hittite-Cappadocian" is doubtful, and, for the student of Greek mythology, perhaps immaterial.

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Demosthenes on the Crown. Edited by Milton W. Humphreys. New York: American Book Company (1913). Pp. 306. \$1.25.

Professor Humphreys possesses in several respects marked qualifications for editing a great masterpiece like the Oration on the Crown. Since his first appearance before the philologists of the nation with a paper on Latin Iambic Trimeters, in 1876, he has been regarded as one of our best classical scholars. At the Washington meeting of The American Philological Association, 1906, the Managing Editor of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY referred to the series of papers of which this was the first—all an outgrowth of Humphreys's studies for his doctor's dissertation, *Quaestiones Metricae de Accentus Momento in Versu Heroico* (Leipzig, 1874)—as showing profounder scholarship than a paper on a similar theme by the English scholar, Professor H. A. J. Munro; and the well deserved compliment was greeted with ringing applause. At the Williamstown meeting of the Association (1894) the late Professor Seymour spoke to the writer of Professor Humphreys as one of the two most accurate American classical scholars. In short, since the beginning of the fourth quarter of the last century, no American scholar has doubted that Dr.

Humphreys knows Greek. Another special qualification for editing the De Corona is the fact that, as stated in the Preface, for more than a third of a century Dr. Humphreys has annually taught this oration. Hence he knows what helps are needful or useful for students; and he has made his book first of all for students. But it will be a very wise teacher who does not find that he himself also learns much, from the notes of this volume, about Greek usage. Compare e.g. the note on the use of *οὗτος* for 'the following', in §12; on *τις*, 'a sort of', in §18; on *κεκωλυκώς εἶην* in §22; on *καὶ γάρ* in §25; on *ἀλλὰ γάρ* in §42; on *πότεν* in §47, etc.

Another remark of the Preface is worth noting: "The examples, even those that are found in other editions, were for the most part collected by the editor". And it may be added that, for a college text-book, the number of illustrative examples will be found surprisingly large. Only long-continued study and use of the oration could have brought together a collection of examples so abundant and illuminating.

The Introduction treats, first, Demosthenes as an Orator (10 pages), under such rubrics as Training, Style, Eloquence. Under the head of Style are discussed (1) The Grammatical and Rhetorical Structure, (2) The Rhythmical Form, (3) Rhetorical Figures, (4) Other Devices. Then comes a discussion of History of the Suit (3 pages); and, finally, a section entitled Demosthenes and Aeschines (4 pages). There are three Appendices: (1) on Manuscripts (1 page), adapted from Goodwin; (2) Critical Notes (14 pages); (3) Historical Sketch (20 pages). The Greek Index covers 7 pages in double column, the English Index 4 pages. Both text and notes are unusually free from misprints, and the book is brought out in the publishers' best form.

I kept in mind the purpose of the book as I read the notes, and I went consecutively through the whole oration, reading the exegetical notes as I went, comparing Goodwin's editio minor step by step. The result was an enhanced appreciation of both works, and I felt often, as I read and compared, that English and American classical teachers are to be congratulated on having two such satisfactory editions to choose from for their classes. We surely owe thanks to public spirited publishers, for within the short space of nine years, when the study of Greek is languishing and students are few, there appear from two of our oldest and ripest Greek scholars editions of the greatest masterpiece of oratory, done with the scholar's best skill and with no sparing of expense and care on the part of the publishers. In the one case we have the last work from the hand of Professor Goodwin, the product of an *emeritus*; let us hope that from the leisure of Professor Humphreys, now also *emeritus*, we may look for still other like ripe fruit.

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